

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1,

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## PROSPECTUS

OF

## The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "deserve," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

### UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

Royal street..... 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

### POETRY.

#### A FAILURE.

BY M. EDITHA WINNE.

The need of praise too long withheld  
May sometimes come in vain,  
Both powerless to undo the past,  
Or quench the awful pain  
That like a hidden fire burned on  
Till all ambition's strength is gone.  
  
The tears that come so tardy  
May fall upon a grave  
With tenderness that comes too late  
To strengthen, cheer, or save;  
When he who walked and worked alone  
Lie dreamless under some white stone.

You then may say: "How well he did!  
How marvelous the pen  
That drew the nail from human hearts  
To please the tastes of men!"  
And yet, so playful each pen-stroke,  
You never knew when that heart broke.

Oh! if such praise had only come  
From you before the words were said  
That loosed his fingers from the pen,  
And bade him join the dead,  
Where honors cannot stir nor thrill  
The pulse, nor prays pierce death's chill.

The far, dim lights to which he climbed  
But made the stars the farther seem;  
The moon looked out from rolling clouds—  
Life seemed a wild, weird dream;  
Of these cold lights he missed the thrill  
Of joys which all your pulses fill.

You cannot call it true success  
Because men say that he was great;  
He missed the blessings all men have—  
The componences of your fate;  
He would have bartered fame and pen,  
And left his mountain-tops to win.

You heard his bitter cry to man,  
And: "Hark!" "He sings another song."  
You smiled, and said: "He writes of pain,  
As if he felt it." "Lord, how long."  
He cried, "must I stand here alone?"  
He asked for bread, you gave him a stone.

Which standeth now above his head;  
While you, who smiled, now know too  
late  
That he, whom men esteemed and praised,  
Was not and never could be great.—  
The post held the man in chains,  
Which Death has scattered, like his gains.

**ERRORS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.**

[From the Homer Iliad.]

It seems to be the "official duty"

of some Republican newspapers of

this State to pass studied and

stereotyped personal eulogies upon

Gov. Wormald—which are some-

times heaped up and piled on in

the most jumbled and fulsome style

—and at the same time all who in

any respect or to any degree differ

from the Governor, on any political

issue or measure of policy, are de-

nounced in terms of unmeasured and

indiscriminate damnation.

As the friend of Gov. Wormald,

we regret to see this. He is a gen-

tlemen of many winning qualities,

and of many worthy points: but he

is not immaculate—he is not a liv-

ing god—nor are all who differ

from him altogether imbecile or alto-

gether devils incarnate.

A true friend will no more elo-

gize your faults than will he hide

your virtues. As one who desires

the success of Gov. Wormald—as

one who likes him personally and

has with or for him no political

quarrels—we would fain see his

virtues sustained and vindicated,

and his faults criticised and rebuked

until corrected and cured.

And on the other hand, there is

another pusillanimous habit in-

dulged by that portion of the Re-

publican press of Louisiana which

opposes Gov. Garmoth.

He is denounced indiscriminately, as with-

out a single redeeming virtue, and

all his friends held up and depicted

as servile lackeys, and obedient and

treckling "office-holders" under

the Executive appointment. This

is alike weak, unjust and infamous.

It shows lack of argument, and in-

volves a very palpable and inex-

orable falsification.

This is all wrong, and plainly un-

just to all parties. For our part,

we shall continue, as in the past, to

support and sustain Gov. Wormald

and all other members of our party,

so far as in our estimation merit

may justify and demand, and no

further; nor will we denounce or

oppose any member of our party to

please or "curry favor" with an-

other. The editor who does so, is

not fit for the position, and stultifies himself and belittles his high

calling.

We want to see our party feuds

healed. "Let us have peace."

### WHO FIRST ADVERTISED RAILROAD BONDS IN NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS?

BY M. EDITHA WINNE.

There are three great epochs in the history of railroads in the United States. The first reaches to the year 1848, before which time no railroad bonds from the West were offered or advertised in this city. The second period extends to the outbreak of the war, and shows a very active construction of railroads, and a growing disposition on the part of capitalist to invest in their securities. The third period covers the paper money expansion, with the wonderful stimulus it has given to railroad enterprise, commercial development, and material growth in every section of this continent. During this last period the newspapers have played a very important part in informing the popular mind, and keeping alive the public confidence in railroad investments, as the most promising and the most permanently valuable, when judicious care is taken in the selection. In this country there has scarcely ever been a time when the newspapers were more active than now in discussing the merits of the multitude of new enterprises which are inviting capital in wall street. And to all appearance the growth of our railroads is likely to increase for many years to come. And this movement will be stimulated by many obvious causes, two of which are conspicuous. First, the great majority of our railroads have proved very satisfactory investments to those who embarked their capital in them and were patient enough to wait a sufficient lapse of time for their full development. In all such great works there is at first a slow rate of progress, which it is impossible to avoid, especially in new countries, where soil and climate are good, and whose population and resources are increasing. But when the time of prosperity comes, its fruits often multiply themselves in geometrical progression. There are banking firms in Wall street whose boast it is, that after ten or twenty years, no railroad they have ever endorsed has failed to pay its original interest to this day. Secondly, there is a vast amount of capital which in this country and from abroad, is accumulated and is in quest of safe, remunerative investments. Many descriptions of railroad bonds exactly meet this want. A few projected schemes may disappoint expectation. But there is now so much intelligence on the part of the public, that unsupported claims and promises which cannot be fulfilled are soon exposed, and cease to be delusive to anybody.

We have mentioned the increase of our population as one cause of the growth of railroads. It is also true that new railroads bring new population. But, as with the growth of commerce and industry, the same number of people double their traffic every ten years, our railroads may for a long time be expected to make some progress even in those States where the population is comparatively stationary. The State of Massachusetts

has one mile of railroad to five and a half square miles of territory. When the like ratio has been developed in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, they will each have 9,000 miles, or double as many miles of railroad as now. Illinois would have 11,000 miles, or twice and a half as much as at present.

In view of these facts, it is fair to infer that in some others, the construction of railroads will be rapidly pushed forward until the ratio of Massachusetts has been reached. Before that time, however, we shall have 100,000 miles of railroad in this country, instead of 53,899, as at present. To build all these new roads a less interval of time may be required than some of our readers may suppose. This may be inferred when we remember that we have been almost doubling our annual increase of mileage, which in 1864 was but 738 miles, but last year was nearly nine times as much, or 6,145 miles, against 3,033 miles in 1868.

On the other hand, we find small modest cottages, which bear unmistakable evidence of necessity for close economy, that have more real comfort and convenience about them than those splendid mansions; and, at the same time, they are gems, bearing in every part the stamp of true elegance and refinement. They are so beautified by the genuine taste and ingenuity of the occupants that it is a real pleasure to pass

from one room to another or sit quietly and enjoy the sweet enchantment yet money had little to do toward securing such attractions. It is the fitness of things—the harmonious blending of shape and color, the adaption of the furniture to the wants of each apartment, that make the whole combination so peculiarly delightful. And yet, how from what was all this tasteful furnishing constructed? If some of those persons whose dark and gloomy parlors are hung with the costly damask, and their furniture carved and upholstered by the most skillful and fashionable workmen, should by chance find themselves in one of these pleasant homes, they could not help being captivated by the spirit of the place, in the absence of style and fashion. The elegant, airy, graceful parlors, the rest, the peace and comfort which pervade the whole atmosphere, would be to them a new experience, and what would be their astonishment to learn with how little expense all this which they acknowledge to be so refreshing, has been secured.

No matter if the purse is not very heavy, young people, with good health and a fair share of taste and ingenuity, have great pleasure in store for themselves when they undertake to furnish and beautify a house, which is to be their first joint home. There are so many small conveniences, so many little contrivances that a carpenter never thinks of, because he has never had a woman's work to do, and therefore cannot see how important these little things are. A woman knows just where an hour's work, well considered and planned, can be employed to manufacture some convenient thing, that will save much time and strength, and which, however cheaply and roughly made, she can, in a few spare moments, transform into an object of real beauty.

[Mrs. H. W. Beecher.]

**SYMBOLISM OF THE CROSS.**

Probably no symbol has been so universally employed in religion and art as the cross, in its various forms and modifications. We see it fashioned of gold or silver, richly wrought and incrusted with gems of amber and onyx, of ebony and ivory, and other rare and costly materials. It is engraved on the ecclesiastic vessels, embroidered on altar cloths and priestly vestments, and cut in relief on tombs and ecclesiastical structures. Popes, bishops, priests and abbesses wear it upon their breasts. It may here be remarked, *en passant*, that any person with good taste, or having a proper sense of the fitness of things would avoid wearing, for display merely, ornaments in the form of a Latin cross—that on which our Lord suffered. There are the Maltese cross and others used in heraldry, which are more suitable for such a purpose.

The most common forms of the cross are the *crux immissa*, or Latin cross, having one of its arms longer than the other three; the Greek cross, which has the arms all of equal length; the *crux decussata*, saltire, or St. Andrew's cross, so named because legend affirms that saint suffered on such a one; and the *crux ansata*, or St. Anthony's cross. This is also the sacred Tau of the Egyptians. Then there is the Constantine cross—which consists of the Greek letters X and P, answering to our C and R, and thus forming the initial letters of the word Christos—the Maltese cross, and many others used in heraldry, such as crampone, pattee, fourchee, etc. In religious processions a triple cross is carried before the pope, a double one before a patriarch or cardinal and a single one before a bishop.

On the other hand, we find small modest cottages, which bear unmistakable evidence of necessity for close economy, that have more real comfort and convenience about them than those splendid mansions; and, at the same time, they are gems, bearing in every part the stamp of true elegance and refinement. They are so beautified by the genuine taste and ingenuity of the occupants that it is a real pleasure to pass

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Prob. No. 1 mo. 2 mos. 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 yr.  
One \$4 \$7 \$9 \$12 \$20  
Two 7 9 12 20 35  
Three 9 12 20 35 50  
Four 15 25 35 50 70  
Five 20 35 45 60 85  
Six 24 42 50 70 100  
1 Column

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

**U. S. GRANT.**

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JOHN PARSONS Esq.

**To**—The Citizen's Guard of Thursday paid its customary call to our sanctum, and as our eyes lighted on the "Charter of the National Republican Printing Company," a gleam of delight might have been seen to sparkle in our eyes and pervade our countenance. Hurriedly we ran over the provisions, and nearly exploded when our eyes fell on the words, "the several parties whose names are hereunto annexed;" immediately we annihilated all the space between and ran our eyes down the column—but woful disappointment—not one of them was there. A pall fell over us, and wearly our eyes went slowly up the page, indifferent now whether we read backwards or forwards. We did discover, however, that this impalpable company have selected elev- well known gentlemen—of their number, we presume—as the first board of directors. We console ourselves with the melancholy reflection that most of the great things have been accomplished by little and little.

**To**—We have the pleasure of announcing that, under the auspices of the Louisiana Progressive Club, Hon. T. Morris Chester will deliver a lecture at the Lyceum Hall, on Thursday evening, October 5, 1871. We assure our readers that from the antecedents of Mr. Chester, and the proofs we have seen of his ability that they will have "a feast of reason" on Thursday. Let's all attend.

**To**—Complimentary tickets have been kindly sent us by Mrs. Wagner, who gives a CONCERT at Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday, October 3d, assisted by Mr. A. P. Williams with music, and Mr. A. Kenner with a staff of young orators. We promise you a treat. Admission fifty cents.

## SEVENTH WARD CAPERS.

If it were not for the large margin of allowance which has to be made for the sayings and doings of some folks, we would pronounce the action of one of the sub-clubs in the seventh ward simply ridiculous. We do not do this however, but we submit to our readers a recital of some of the funniest assumptions that we have come across lately.

It appears that Hon. E. C. Murphy, member of the House of Representatives from the Seventh Representative District, Orleans, had given mortal offense to some of the voters in his section; it happened that about the time, these same gentlemen were organizing, or had organized a sub-club in what they conceived to be their interest. Mr. Murphy had not been given much to attendance in these gatherings, excited their ire, and on the 18th instant they held a regular meeting and sent the following to Mr. Murphy:

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, held on the 18th inst., the following resolution introduced by Mr. Dupart was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, E. C. Murphy our Representative to the Legislature of this State has failed to present himself before this club where he got his nomination and election for such position; and

WHEREAS, The said E. C. Murphy is supposed to be taking sides with the Turner Hall Convention. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That E. C. Murphy be summoned to appear before the club on Monday the 25th inst. to give a full statement of his whereabouts and let this club know what he has done in the last session of the Legislature, and to receive his instructions as how to act in the next session of the Legislature. Be it

Resolved, That a committee of three (3) be appointed to wait upon the gentleman, and present to him a copy of the resolutions.

The chair appointed the following as the committee:

C. J. ADOLPHE, Chairman.  
A. RICARD.  
L. G. MANUEL.

A true copy from the minutes:

J. L. DUPART,  
Secretary.

To which Mr. Murphy replies:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23, 1871.

To C. J. Adolphe, A. Ricard, and L. G. Manuel,

GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry of having been absent from home when called upon. I would have been pleased to have met you.

Your chairman has since put into my hands, resolutions adopted at a meeting held on the 18th inst. by a number of my constituents, some of whom helped in nominating me, for which I am most thankful.

In response to the "resolved" transmitted to me, I regret to say that I strongly question the rights of any political meeting to summon me at its bar, recognizing such rights only to regularly established tribunals of justice. I therefore decline to appear before any club, though I might have visited any by invitation or request.

I furthermore regret to say, gentlemen, that while I will receive with pleasure and take under consideration any advice or request through communications or interviews, from any and all of my constituents, I must decline receiving instructions. I am elected by all the Republicans of the 7th (Seventh) Representative District of New Orleans, and cannot yield to be dictated by any fraction.

Hoping gentlemen my answer shall prove satisfactory, I remain with the kindest feelings your most obedient

E. C. MORPHY,  
Representative of the 7th Rep. District of  
New Orleans, House of Rep. State of  
Louisiana.

It is wholly unnecessary for us to express any opinion on the merits of the demand which some of the 7th ward gentry have made on Mr. Murphy, but to show the utter childishness of such sport, we may hint that at the same rate, and with the same ratio of numbers as belong to this "faction" of the seventh wards, an unfortunate man would never know what course to pursue, inasmuch as there might be quite as many of opposite views, who would applaud his course and encourage him in the pursuit of it.

"Representative" men are certainly directly and immediately responsible to their constituents for their acts in such capacity, and they are subject to impeachment and repudiation, for unworthiness, but they are not, legitimately liable to be called up before the unauthorized bar, of a gathering of dissatisfied voters, to give them an official report of his conduct in the past and receive instructions from them for his course in the future, and the sooner the good folks of the seventh ward understand the relative positions and confine themselves to the proper sphere of their duties, the sooner they are likely to obtain what they may deserve, and desire to enjoy.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of an invitation from the "Letter Carriers Association" to attend a "Grand Fancy Dress and Calico Ball," at the Mechanics' Institute, on October 20th, 1871. Resolutions endorsing President Grant were adopted.

## CITY HOMICIDES.

Since our last issue, two human lives have been sacrificed, in New Orleans, the result of that uncontrolled impulse of appealing to instruments of death, on the most frivolous pretexts.

On Wednesday night two men in a grocery on Franklin street, near Customhouse fall out; abusive epithets pass; blows are exchanged, and instantly one of the combatants resorts to a "sharp cutting instrument," and plunges it into the vitals of David Goodman, who very shortly after expires from internal hemorrhage. The murderer mingles instantly with the bystanders and escapes. A number of arrests, however, have been made, and a coroner's inquest held, but no scrutiny has enabled the jurors to do more than say that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

The other was that of a man named Louis May, also killed on Wednesday night in a grocery at the corner of Louisiana Avenue and Annunciation streets, by John Godier. The circumstances appear to have been that three men under the influence of "benzine"—that prolific source of so much prevalent crime—went into this place and used language and were guilty of outlandish conduct.

Another visitor enters to get a drink, and is accosted by, or accosts, one of these men; the words from deceased that he was "as good as any other white man," and other words, pass; Godier draws a revolver and discharges it at May's breast, who falls dead at his feet.

A verdict in accordance with these facts has been rendered against Godier, and he will obviously go down to a jury on the charge of murder.

Comment is unnecessary here. We have so frequently dwelt of late on such disgraces to our community, so often deplored the lax public sentiment on so grave a question that it is useless for us to-day to do more than keep our readers informed of these atrocious things, in the hope that the very horror of the cases, will produce such a revulsion of popular feeling on the murder question, as will demand not only the swiftest and the sternest, the most inflexible administration of justice on the part of our Criminal Courts, but will also elevate the common estimate of human life, and visit with the ban of ostracism and execration, the man, who causeslessly imbrues his hand in his brother's blood.

## RECKLESS CHARGES.

The Patriot, referring to the Governor's visit to the Customhouse a week ago, says: "He has tried the bluff game and lost, and is now resorting to soft solder, bribery and corruption." This is in keeping with the usual recklessness of this paper in charging unworthy acts and motives to Republican officials. Although we differ from Messrs. Packard and Casey, in regard to various party matters, and deplore the course they have pursued as calculated to greatly endanger Republican success next year, we still regard them as men of integrity and honor. We no more believe that bribery would induce them to alter their plans than that Governor Warmoth would resort to such influence to secure their return to the State Administration would be on hand. Thus, through the very popularity of Gov. Warmoth, crowds were got together to listen generally with supreme disgust to tirades against their chosen leaders, and apologies for the Customhouse Convention. This is stealing an enemy's thunder with a vengeance. We have the authority of a State Senator for stating that this game was played in at least three parishes.

Dennett, of the Planters' Banner, has got quite pleasant towards some of our sort. He mentions the fact that Administrators Lewis and DeLassise are negroes, and, with Administrator Walton, are incorruptible; and lands them in this wise: "The integrity of these men is worthy of universal admiration. Let a man have a black skin or a white skin, such acts should not be forgotten. The Times often complains Warmoth for doing a plain duty in vetoing bills intended to swindle the State of millions, why not give a passing compliment to sterling native integrity like that noticed in the foregoing article. All honor to them, say we.

Recent dispatches inform us that the final vote of the Republican State gubernatorial convention of Massachusetts, resulted as follows: Wm. B. Washburne 643, B. F. Butler 464.

Mr. Butler declares that he accepts the action of the convention as final.

Resolutions endorsing President

Grant were adopted.

## A "CORNER" IN GALVESTON.

The Galveston quarantine is what the b'hoys call "a put up job," and the sportive Galvestonians who are in the ring will doubtless make a good thing of it. We hope, for the sake of his political position, that Governor Davis was beguiled into taking the course he did, but shall not enjoy that felicity long if he does not promptly abolish this embargo upon receiving the statements of Governor Warmoth—the Board of Health, and others, demonstrating the groundlessness of the yellow fever scare.

Never before has so much merchandise been shipped from this port to Galveston, at a similar period, as during the three weeks preceding the establishment of this quarantine. The Galveston merchants were well fixed for heavy sales and large profits, provided competition could be shut out; and they adopted the plan that had always proved successful in the past to accomplish this result. Traders from the interior cannot go by their doors now, to a cheaper and better market, but are compelled to lose the money which would have settled their balances with New Orleans merchants in enhanced prices nearer home.

This is very shrewd, sharp practice, if it is not very neighborly or honorable. It will cost the Crescent City at least a half million dollars, perhaps much more; but may it not bear good fruit as well as evil? Will it not tend to push forward the railroad builders, and bring to a speedier realization, the iron connection between this and the interior of the Lone Star State? And when that day does come, perhaps will come in its train substantial evidence that the little quarantining dodge has not been entirely forgotten by the Texas people.

With reference to the remark made by Senator Pinchback in his letter of September 1st, to the New York Herald, that appeals had been made by Lieutenant Governor Dunn, to "black men," to withdraw their support to any other kind of men for the recent Convention, the Homer Iliad, of September 23d, says:

Senator Pinchback states in a letter which we publish to-day that Warmoth has in his possession letters of Lieut. Gov. Dunn, written to colored men, "urging them to elect none but black men." We are sorry to hear this. We thought Gov. Dunn had more heart, more sense, more discretion. No true friend of either race will try to array them against each other.

## THE LATEST AND BEST.

For ways that are queer and tricks that are novel, the Dunnites and Caseytites beat Ah Sin hollow. One of the queerest political dodges we ever heard of, they are entitled to the paternity of. It appears that for several weeks past messengers have been despatched to various parishes along the river to announce to the people that on a given day Governor Dunn, or some other opponent of the State Administration would be on hand. Thus, through the very popularity of Gov. Warmoth, crowds were got together to listen generally with supreme disgust to tirades against their chosen leaders, and apologies for the Customhouse Convention. This is stealing an enemy's thunder with a vengeance. We have the authority of a State Senator for stating that this game was played in at least three parishes.

The church was well filled with a large, respectable and appreciative audience. The meeting was presided over by Lieutenant Governor Dunn, while quite a number of gentlemen were selected as Vice-Presidents.

Rev. C. H. Thompson of Straight University, opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the lecturer was introduced by the President.

Mr. Chester then rose and for an hour and a quarter kept up the unflagging interest of his hearers in his theme: "These are they that came out of a great tribulation."

We do not propose even a synopsis of the discourse, replete as it was with profound and accurate knowledge, argued with a close and logical precision, clothed in language appropriate and forcible.

The preoccupation of our columns to-day precludes us from even indicating the chief lines of thought so ably pursued by the lecturer.

## TO-DAY THE SECOND REGIMENT LOUISIANA MILITIA, COL. JAMES LEWIS, WILL TURN OUT ON PARADE, AT 10 O'CLOCK, STARTING FROM THE ARMORY.

The Christian Recorder, of September 27, gets off the following on the Democratic cry of negroes dying out in the United States:

The colored people have increased 450,000 in the last decade. Will some Democratic editor tell us how long, at the same ratio, it will take them to die out?

## THEIR GAME.

A leading and very virulent Democrat openly boasted on Canal Street a day or two ago, that when an election for a successor to the late Senator Fish is ordered he will be a candidate, and whether elected or not, will obtain the seat. He declared that no matter how few or many votes were cast for him, he should contest the other claimant, and that the Dunn men would have to join the Democrats in voting him in, as a part of their general impeachment plan. Things have indeed come to a desperate pass when the bitterest foes of Republicanism dare thus openly boast of their alliance with the malcontents. Will not our Republican friends make a noise of this?

## WANTED HIS SEAT CHANGED.

A Yale College correspondent writes: There was a good story current last term, which in some way leaked out beyond the confines of faculty reservation, but has never yet been light in print. It happens that one of our city Democratic politicians has a son, a member of the Freshman class. The initial of the young man's surname is the same as that of the colored student, Bouchet and the two were consequently seated near each other in recitation. Mr. B. senior, early in the first term, wrote to one of the Professors desiring him, as a personal favor, to change

## THE YELLOW-FEVER SCARE.

The mercantile community of New Orleans has been suddenly thrown into a tumult of wonder and indignation at the unjustifiable and injurious establishment of a rigid quarantine against us by our sister state—Texas. Wonder, because there is not the remotest danger of an outbreak of any epidemic. The health of the population is exceedingly good and the sanitary condition of the City is declared to be very favorable.

Nature's own laws are so perfect that she has provided for the safety of her creatures. The Galveston quarantine is what the b'hoys call "a put up job," and the sportive Galvestonians who are in the ring will doubtless make a good thing of it. We hope, for the sake of his political position, that Governor Davis was beguiled into taking the course he did, but shall not enjoy that felicity long if he does not promptly abolish this embargo upon receiving the statements of Governor Warmoth—the Board of Health, and others, demonstrating the groundlessness of the yellow fever scare.

The other was that of a man named Louis May, also killed on Wednesday night in a grocery at the corner of Louisiana Avenue and Annunciation streets, by John Godier. The circumstances appear to have been that three men under the influence of "benzine"—that prolific source of so much prevalent crime—went into this place and used language and were guilty of outlandish conduct.

This is very shrewd, sharp practice, if it is not very neighborly or honorable. It will cost the Crescent City at least a half million dollars, perhaps much more; but may it not bear good fruit as well as evil? Will it not tend to push forward the railroad builders, and bring to a speedier realization, the iron connection between this and the interior of the Lone Star State? And when that day does come, perhaps will come in its train substantial evidence that the little quarantining dodge has not been entirely forgotten by the Texas people.

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# THE NEW ORLEANS SIX-WEEKLY LOUISIANA.

upon saying a word here which I think should enable the representatives of the people here assembled to give that undivided attention to the speaker, which I think is the right of every representative here, and that the merits of the question demand. We are here from all sections of the Union—from the North, the South, the East and the West. And there ought to be that largeness of heart and soul as will allow every gentleman who has a right on this floor to rise and express his own opinions on the instructions he has received from the constituents who have sent him here. I, myself, am under the impression that we can do no better than to celebrate the Fourth of July, the day upon which were declared the great principles upon which this government is laid.

Mr. E. R. Williams, the president of the convention, said that, as the only delegate present from Nebraska, he was instructed to give his voice for the thirtieth of March, the anniversary of the promulgation of the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. George B. Weddy: Mr. President

We have assembled here as representatives from the different States of the Union in a national convention. I think

the idea was a grand one, when the citizens of Nebraska selected the city of St. Louis as the most appropriate place in

which the convention could be held. What could have inspired Nebraska with the idea? Was it because this is the

centre of the nation geographically, or

was it because St. Louis is built upon the

eastern bank of the mightiest stream on

this continent, whose turbulent waters

wash the shores of thousand of miles of

the most fertile land in the world—a city

which is destined to be the brightest and

most populous in the world, and at no

distant day the seat of empire, where all

the questions of public welfare and na-

tional policy shall be discussed. It is in-

deed an appropriate place to assemble, and

feeling as I do, that deep interest in the

welfare of my race, allow me to suggest to

the gentlemen of this convention the im-

portance of calm deliberation and just

decision. Mr. President, when I offered this resolution; "that we, the colored peo-

ple of the nation, shall celebrate the fourth

day of July in commemoration of the at-

tainment of our citizenship, I promised I

would give this convention some reasons

why this is the most appropriate day to

commemorate the disenthralment and

enfranchisement of our race. My first

reason for setting apart the Fourth of

July is that we could celebrate it in com-

mon with all the people of this nation. We

find, in reading American history, that

on March the fifth, 1770, six years pre-

vious to the signing of the declaration of

independence, the citizens of Boston

made an attack on the British troops, in

which Christopher Attauk, a colored man

was killed, who was the first martyr that

fell in defense of American liberty and in-

dependence. All the subsequent events

were but links in the chain of events

which was eventually to place all the citi-

zens of the United States upon the same

political plane of equality—the agitation

of the slavery question, the murder of

Lovejoy, the repeal of the Missouri com-

promise, the subsequent difficulties in

Kansas, the hanging of John Brown, the

election of Abraham Lincoln, the arming

of the South, the assault on Fort Sumter,

the proclamation of emancipation, and

the passage of the thirteenth, fourteenth

and fifteenth amendments. I am for set-

ting apart the Fourth of July, because the

principles laid down in the great American

Magna Charta assured us of our citizenship

The spirit of those principles which were

set forth by the people on that day never

ceased working until the citizens were

made free and equal. I am for it, because

it is the greatest national holiday on which

the whole people of the republic send

forth the grand and glorious at their of

days in remembrance of the day on

which the nation was born. I am for it

because I am an American citizen, I am for

it because I believe it is our indispensable

right as American citizens to

and sacred duty to our power to obliter-

ate every line that might us as a distin-

guished people, and to remove the pre-

judices which have been engendered

against us on account of our color de-

graded condition.

Mr. T. Johnson, of St. Louis, pro-

posed the thirtieth of August, when Gen-

eral John C. Fremont "issued his pro-

clamation in the city of St. Louis, declar-

ing that all property, real and personal, of

all persons in the State of Missouri who were

in arms against the United States should

be confiscated to the United States, and

their slaves, if any they have, shall be

decreed free men." It was, he said, the

first blow that the institution of slavery

received, and one from which it never

recovered (applause), and it was in Augus-

when Great Britain manumitted her slaves.

Alfred Cortes, of Indiana, then made a

few remarks in which he strongly urged

setting apart the thirtieth of August as

the anniversary of the promulgation of the

fifteenth amendment of President Grant.

The convention adjourned until Tues-

## LECTURE.

MAJOR T. MORRIS CHESTER, will deliver a Lecture in the Lycée HALL, City Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 5, 1871. Subject:

AN EVENING WITH ROYALTY.

To commence at 8 o'clock p.m., pre-

cisely. Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets at this office.

Oct. 1-2.

## Proposals:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NEW ORLEANS PARK No. 11 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, September 27, 1871.

Sale proposals addressed to "The Presi-

dent of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 2 P. M., until October 27, 1871, for the furnishing of all materials and the

construction of a wire railing around the

City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of

the city of New Orleans, according to the

plans and specifications to be seen at this

office, at the times designated.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,

Assistant Secretary.

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# THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

## INTERESTING ITEMS.

**—**Tapioca paper is largely used in England, principally for copying photographs.

**—**A child in Albany swallowed a ring, which so frightened the mother that she died in a few minutes.

**—**A miss Harris, of Columbus, fell dead the other day while bowing to a young man on the street.

**—**A society of women has been organized in Norway, who advocate celibacy.

**—**Poland is the only country in which more scientific works than novels were issued last year.

**—**Of the 700 students of the Berlin University who served in the army during the late war, twenty-eight were killed.

**—**A young man was lately arrested in St. Paul, Minn., on the charge of forging his mother's name to five Postoffice money orders. His mother refused to testify against him.

**—**The Canadian propeller Oliver Cromwell, which was sunk by collision in the Straits of Mackinac in October, 1857, has just been raised in apparently good condition.

**—**Four daughters of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, yet survive. The eldest of them is eighty-one.

**—**Miss Mary Hirst Sparhawk, a great grand-daughter of Sir William Pepperell, and said to be the last of the family, died in Portsmouth, N. H., lately, aged more than ninety years.

**—**A funeral procession in Massachusetts, on reaching the cemetery, found the undertaker and his assistant both too drunk to attend to their duties.

**—**The Bible and prayer-book of St. John's Chapel, Savannah, were stolen recently, together with the whole of the Sunday-school library.

**—**Mrs. Betsy Hudson, living about six miles north of Warren, Pa., on the Jamestown and Warren road, aged sixty-five years, presented her husband recently with a healthy, bouncing baby. This is one of the most remarkable instances on record.

**—**A hard-working but poor German farmer in Livingston county, Missouri, whose farm was advertised for sale for debt in spite of all his industry and economy, still plowed and toiled, and a few days ago dug up a box containing over \$1,700 in gold.

**—**The largest planter of the South is Colonel G. B. Lockett, of Georgia. He has planted this year 6,500 acres of cotton and 3,500 acres of corn and small grains. At the lowest estimate, his cotton crop will sell for \$180,000. Colonel Lockett employs 360 hands, all black.

**—**A giant bird, the largest creature ever seen in this country with wings, and, it is believed, unknown to American ornithology, suddenly appeared in the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, a few days since, and remained several minutes quietly perched on a house-top, to be gazed at by the astonished multitude.

**—**Scene in Indianapolis: "Is Mrs. Smith at home?" No, but walk in; she has just stepped out to get a divorce and will be back in a few moments."

**—**England imprisons fortunetellers and, singularly enough, those who are so gifted at seeing into the future do not always see their way out of prison.

**—**A young man at Hopkinton, Iowa, noticing that his tobacco didn't "chew right," dissected the plug and found that a lizard had been pressed between its folds.

**—**A London jeweler has been five years at work upon a watch, and it will be worth \$10,000 when finished.

**—**The old State house at Milledgeville, Georgia, has been turned over to the custody of the Good Templars.

**—**Treat animals kindly and they will give us their love; teach them kindly and they will give us their service.

**—**Fidelity, good humor and complacency of temper outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make its decay invisible.

## FUN AND FANCY.

**LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.**  
Around her waist I put my arm—  
It felt as soft as cake—  
"Oh, dear," says she, "what liberty  
Your printer men do take!"

"Why, yes, my Sal, my charming gal,  
(I squeezed her some, I guess),  
Can you say nothing against  
The freedom of the press?"

I kissed her, too—I did, by Jove!  
She colored like a beet.  
Upon my living soul she looked  
Almost too good to eat!

I gave her another kiss, and then  
Says she: "I do confess  
I rather kinder sort like  
The freedom of the press!"

**LOIC.**

This strange, but true, that a common cat  
Has got ten tails—just think of that!

Don't see it, eh? The fact is plain,  
To prove it so I rise to explain.

We say: A cat has but one tail—  
Behold how logic lifts the veil:

No cat has nine tails; don't you see  
One cat has one tail more than she?

Now add the one tail to the nine,  
You'll find a full ten-tailed feline.

As Holmes has said in his "One horse Shady"  
Logic is logic, that's all I say.

—What sort of a person is the  
"Swell of the Ocean" we have heard  
so much of?

—A barber is always ready to  
scrape an acquaintance, and often  
cuts them, too.

In time a mulberry tree becomes  
a silk gown—and a silk gown  
becomes a woman.

—Why do sailors weigh the anchor  
every time they leave port?  
And do they find it loses or gains?

—What is the difference between  
a coal bucket and a fresh cod fish?  
One is a coal hod, and the other is  
a whole cod.

—The man who wrote "put me  
in my little bed" never had one, he  
slept under the wharf and boarded  
at the Poor House.

—When a man puts up at a Chicago hotel he sees in the paper next morning that he has "reined in his foaming valise" at the Tremont.

—The rural portions of Rhode Island complain that Providence has too much power in their Legislature. It is a complaint seldom made in any other State in the Union.

—A Kentucky man unites the vocation of blacksmith and barber. In moments of abstraction he uses man's face as an anvil and the razor as a hammer. This treatment wears out the anvil rapidly.

—A stranger meeting a man in the streets of Chicago a few days since, roughly accosted him with, "Here, I want to go to the Tremont House!" The deliberate reply was, "Well, you can go if you won't be gone long."

—A gentleman, on getting soda was retiring from the store without the usual little ceremony which follows the operation.

—"Recollect, sir," said the polite proprietor, "if you lose your pocket-book, you didn't pull it out here."

—Mother, "said a little girl who was engaged in making her doll an apron, "I believe I will be a duchess when I grow up. How do you ever expect to become a duchess my daughter?" her mother asked.

—"Why, by marrying a Dutchman, to be sure," replied the girl.

—Teacher—"Mary, dear, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and three, how many would be left?" "Mary, four years old—"Three, ma'am." Teacher—"No, two would be left." Mary—"No, there wouldn't though; the three shot would be left, and the other two would be fled away."

—A young lady was entertaining some friends the other evening, when one said, "Miss—, your braid is coming off." She clapped her hands to her head and found nothing unslipped. The gentleman quietly pointed to the braid of her dress, about half a yard of which had been torn off and lying on the floor. There was an audible grin.

—"This is nice butter, my boy," said a storekeeper to a twelve-year-old urchin who had brought a pailful of that article to market—"nice butter; I'll take all your mother has to sell." "I don't believe she'll sell any more," said the boy, "cause I heard her say that she wouldn't have sold that only a rat fell into the cream, so she didn't want to use it herself."

—"Fanny, don't you think that Mr. Bond is a handsome man?" "Oh, no—I can't endure him. He is homely enough." "Well, he's fortunate at all events; an old aunt has just died, and left him fifty thousand dollars." "Indeed! is it true?" Well, now, I come to recollect, there is a certain noble air about him, and he has a fine eye—that can't be denied.

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